

SAYS ROOSEVELT WILL SURELY RUN

Dick Weightman Satisfied President Will Make the Race.

BIG INTEREST IN INTERVIEW

Editorial Writer of New York Sun Throws Taft Men in the Air.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Washington is just now much interested in an interview which a reporter for the Nashville Banner had a day or two ago with "Dick" Weightman, of the editorial staff of the New York Sun, who is now in the Tennessee capital on a visit. Mr. Weightman was for many years editorial writer on the Washington Post, but resigned that position about a year ago, after the control of the paper passed from the Wilkins Brothers to the McLean Equator, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In addition to being one of the brightest and most accomplished newspaper writers in the country, Mr. Weightman knows everybody in Washington who is anybody at all. In fact, there are few people in the country worth knowing whom he does not number among his acquaintances. But the interview:

"Do you think Mr. Weightman, that Roosevelt will be a candidate?"

"Will he? You be sure he will. I don't see how he can fail. He would not run for the Vice-Presidency, and ran? Has not he signed an affidavit stating that he was not a resident of New York, and a few weeks later been a candidate for Governor? Has he ever done anything else than hold office, except the couple of years he put in on the Dakota ranch? And being a professional office-holder, what office do you believe he would covet if he refused the presidency? Indeed, he will be a candidate."

"But," asked the reporter, "will not the fact that he is now in a higher office make him more consistent about his declarations?"

"You see," was the reply, "these declarations are made by his closest friends; that has been his game for years. The game of his friends is to spread abroad that he will not be a candidate; that will create a demand for him, for the same reason that men seem to be after girls that seem to care the least for them. Roosevelt is an educated man, and knows human nature."

"If he would not vote for Roosevelt?"

"He ran, would you?"

"You see, I vote with the South; and whoever will run on the Democratic ticket will run the South. If Culbertson will run he will get Illinois and New York. If Bryan will be the candidate, he will get the South, and he will run if he gets a chance. There is little question that Roosevelt has a good chance; one reason is that he is in possession of office, and the other is that I will not say what the other is. I have reason for thinking that in some States twice as many Democrats would vote for Culbertson as would vote for Bryan personally."

"You have no special fancy for Roosevelt?"

"Personally I have nothing against him. I used to belong to the Metropolitan Club with him. He does not come up since he is President. He is all right as a man, but for political purposes I am a citizen, and I have no bias."

"And what do you think of him?"

"He is no better than Bryan, except that he has the advantage of being in possession. Both are—I had better not say."

"Do you mean demagogues?"

"Well, yes, and he is just as equal for the Populists and the Socialists, and we might as well have one as the other. That Roosevelt policy business is all advertisement; this country thrives before he came, and it will live long after he is gone. But look here, do you happen to know that I came here to get information, and not to give any?"

"The reporter informed Mr. Weightman that he meant to make the best of the interview, for publication, and certainly to ascertain his business here."

"You mean that you will publish all I have said? Well, do it," added, grinningly, "although I would not like to be treated as that Boston Herald man was treated."

The Boston Herald man.

The story of the Boston Herald man, as it comes from mouth to ear among newspaper men, is, that the reporter had written something about the President's son which Mr. Roosevelt did not like; and Mr. Roosevelt called upon the editor and told him that unless he discharged the reporter no reporter representing his paper would ever obtain an interview with him or any of his friends, and the reporter was discharged.

"It is as Senator Morgan is quoted to have said before he died," continued Mr. Weightman, "that the Democratic candidate should be a straight Democrat, and not a hotch-

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potch of fragments from all the platforms in order to toady to the lower classes and the ignorant of all the parties, who are in the majority; and then, if such a candidate is defeated, he is defeated like a man, and continues to be a live Democrat, and not a heap of pieces of cheap crockery."

TAFT MAY RETIRE OR HE MAY NOT

Friends of the Secretary Deny That He Has Practically Decided to Drop Out.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Secretary Taft's friends deny that he has practically decided to withdraw from the race for the nomination to the presidency. They will deny it much more strenuously in the very near future, for the rumor is going to be repeated for some time to come. It is circulating now in a quiet way. It is being stated quite generally that the big War Secretary is disgusted. In the first place his health is poor. He has been making determined efforts for about three years to reduce his flesh. Gluten biscuits is the chief article of diet in the Taft household, so far as the head thereof is concerned. Those who have tried to live on biscuits of gluten, moistened in water, will not be surprised that he has made up his mind to retire from the struggle for the presidency, or that he has surrendered most any ambition.

Furthermore, there is a nasty fight in progress in Mr. Taft's own State. Senator Foraker left here to-day for Ohio, but before starting he made it plain that he would contest every inch of ground against efforts to send Taft delegates to the Republican national convention. It is admitted that the Foraker people claim that they will control the majority of the delegates from the Buckeye State.

Further, although the powerful influence of the President has been behind Secretary Taft from the first, the progress of his campaign has not been satisfactory. Every time a man has said Taft somebody has shouted the name of some favorite son, or that of Roosevelt. It has been demonstrated that the President could control almost any delegation in the country if he wishes to be nominated himself, but that he cannot swing any delegation he chooses to the support of such candidate as he may select as his successor. It is admitted that the disapproval of the attempts of the President to name the man who is to succeed him has had about as much to do with the determination of Secretary Taft to get out of the fight as any other one thing has.

The retirement of Secretary Taft would bring the country a long step nearer to the renomination of Theodore Roosevelt. It is not believed that the President would accept the nomination of any one of the Republican candidates who would be left. There is a long distance between the brand of Republicanism exemplified by such a man as Secretary Taft and that for which Speaker Cannon, Vice-President Fairbanks, Philander C. Knox and other "reactionaries," so-called, stand. La Follette holds bellers somewhat akin to those entertained by the President. There have been doubts cast upon the sincerity of the Wisconsin Senator, especially since the terms of the bargain by which he made Stephen, the lumber trust magnate, the successor of John C. Spooner in the Senate, became public. There have never been doubts cast upon the personal or political honesty of Secretary Taft.

Whether he withdraws or becomes the standard bearer of the Republicans in the next national campaign, the tribute of honesty of purpose and wholehearted devotion to the duties of his office must be paid him. It is at least an even chance that he will withdraw from a fight which was never entirely to his taste. His ambition lies in a direction opposite to the White House. But Chief-Justice Fuller steadfastly refuses to lay aside the ermine. Should he do so to-morrow there is small doubt that President Roosevelt would cast it upon the shoulders of the Secretary of War.

Votes to Sell Bonds.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.—Raleigh has been offered \$54 to \$48, to sell \$100,000 Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Railroad second mortgage bonds, held by the township, in exchange for town-ship bonds, issued for the benefit of the road when it was first projected. The proposition pending is for the Norfolk and Southern to buy at \$75,000.

FIGURES CHANGED TO SUIT MR. PRICE

Van Riper Asserts That Holmes Altered Cotton Statistics at Instance of Broker.

HAD ACCESS TO REPORTS

Being Quick at Figures, Associate Statistician Had No Trouble in Getting Results.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In his cross-examination of L. C. Van Riper, the principal witness in the trial of former Associate Statistician Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., of the Agricultural Department, Attorney Worthington sought to develop the fact to-day that Mr. Van Riper's disappointment over his failure to realize a profit on his speculations supplied the motive for his complaint to Secretary Wilson, out of which grew the charges against Holmes, which caused his discharge. Van Riper admitted his disappointment and his feeling against Haas, the alleged intermediary, but contended that he harbored no resentment against Holmes and declared that in his exposures he was actuated only by a desire to promote the public welfare.

Mr. Van Riper's direct examination was completed and his cross-examination begun.

Must Have Affidavit.

Towards the close of the day a sharp tilt occurred between Attorneys Beach and Worthington over the failure of the former to produce an affidavit presented by Van Riper to Secretary Wilson in 1905, resulting in a demand by Mr. Worthington for a summons to the district attorney, commanding him to produce the paper. After first saying he would not do so, the district attorney announced privately that he would bring the document into court to-morrow, regardless of the summons. The incident led to the conclusion that the affidavit must contain most important matters, but Mr. Worthington said he knew nothing of its contents.

On direct examination to-day concerning the division of profits and proceeds from the cotton ginners' report for December, 1904, Van Riper said there was \$43,071 to be distributed, and that this sum was divided into four parts: Haas's share of the amount was \$10,767, but he had been given \$10,800, because they could not make change.

Van Riper said that Holmes told him that on one occasion in 1903, when he had been in the White House, he had gone to the White House to assure the President that the system was perfect, and received the President's congratulations on its excellence.

Admitted There Was Leak.

"Did Mr. Holmes tell you at that time whether there was any justification of the suspicion that there was a leak?"

"He said there was; he told me that he had furnished the figures to Price, and related how Haas had gone back and forth several times between him and Price in an effort to have the amount reduced below ten millions. He said that he could not possibly be made fool of under 10,000,000 bales, but Price had insisted, and the figures were made to conform to Price's requirements."

He said that afterwards an effort was made at Holmes's suggestion to get an outside place for Statistician Hyde in order that Holmes could be promoted to the chief position in the office.

"Did Holmes ever tell you how he got his advance information?" Van Riper was next asked by the government special attorney, changing the line of questioning.

"He did," was the response. "He said that he had access to the reports of the special agents and the State agents, and that as these were the only reports that received any attention, and he was quick at figures, he had no difficulty getting at results."

Reported to Secretary Wilson.

Mr. Van Riper said he had spoken to Mr. Judd, on whose advice he had given information concerning the matter to Richard Cheatham, of the Cotton Growers' Association, and that Cheatham and Judd had then determined to notify Secretary Wilson. Van Riper then, in connection with Cheatham and Judd, visited Mr. Judd, and he said that official in person the information concerning the manipulation for the June report. That occurred on June 9, 1905, with the result that Holmes was suspended.

The witness said Secretary Wilson had promised that the interview with him should be confidential, and that he had reserved the right to withhold information. He had submitted some letters to the secretary.

Patents Issued.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Patents issued: Virginia—Lewis W. Brown, Port Norfolk, and A. W. Chappelle, Ivor, lead releasing mechanism for logging cars; Peter Foreman, Braddock Heights, production of printing ink pigments; Julius A. Grabberger, Richmond, for which the patent was granted.

North Carolina—Archibald McLean, Rowland, horse retractor; William W. Satterthwaite, Washington, speed regulator for pumps; James H. Tripp, Vanceboro, virgin ground plow.

CHILD STRANGLES PARENTS IN ROOM

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18.—The little eighteen-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. David L. Beard, of Villa Heights, died this morning some time between 12 and 2 o'clock, as the result of a most peculiar accident.

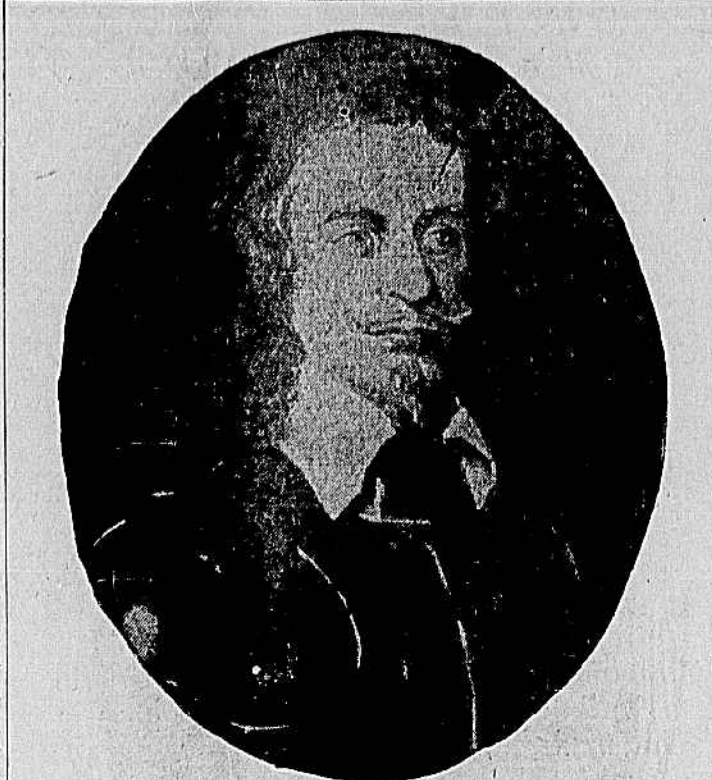
The child was sleeping in an iron bedstead, and in some way got its head caught between the upright iron bars at the head of the bed, and in its struggles strangled itself.

The discovery of the little one's death was made by an older sister of the baby some time about 2 o'clock this morning, and a physician was called in. He could do nothing, however, as the child was dying.

The parents of the child are both deaf and dumb, and some of the children are also deaf and dumb; but it is said that the little boy could both hear and talk. It is possible that the little fellow, when he was caught, had begun his struggles to free himself, uttered a number of outcries, but the father and mother, being unable to hear, were not aroused from their slumbers.

**CLAIRBONES HOLD
FAMILY REUNION**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION
GROUND, June 18.—The Claiborne family met in reunion this morning at the Auditorium, Jamestown Exposition grounds.



MAJOR RICHARD SYLVESTER, Washington Chief, who is President of the International Association. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION GROUNDS, June 18.—The International Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States met in fourteenth annual convention this morning at the convention hall on the grounds. The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock, and an address of welcome on behalf of the Chiefs to Norfolk and the exposition was made by John B. Jenkins, chairman of the Civil Service Board, of Norfolk. Invocation was offered by Rev. C. E. Woodson. Major Sylvester, Chief of the Washington Police, delivered an address on behalf of his colleagues.

The business session of the convention was immediately held after the address, and the body adjourned at noon. The Chiefs were the guests of the local police during the afternoon at Ocean View.

Chief H. M. Boush, of Norfolk, accompanied by Messrs. Jones and Hodges of the Board of Control; James V. Trehy, J. S. Barron, James P. Reid, E. J. Gorman, J. Leon Wood and Harvey L. Wilson escorted the Chiefs to the convention hall.

Among the Chiefs who have traveled a long distance to attend the convention are Adelbert Wilson, of Oakland, Cal., and Fred Kohler, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Many of the Chiefs are accompanied by their wives.

There were about sixty members present, including the Claibornes of Virginia and New York City.

The president of the exposition, Harry St. George Tucker, in a short address, welcomed them to the exposition, and Mr. W. C. Claiborne, of Danville, Va., responded.

Many of the prominent members were present, and the lives, deeds and values of the Claibornes were recalled. This family traces their ancestry back to the time of William the Conqueror. George Mason Claiborne talked at some length on the family genealogy, and Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, of New York City, read a historical family paper, James T. Kelly, of Danville, Va., read a poem written by William E. Vasser, of Alabama, and dedicated to Secretary William Claiborne.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAM AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Virginia Bankers' Day. Conventions meeting. Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity. Chiefs of Police. Travelers' Protective Association. Institute of Homeopathy. Virginia Bankers. Arrival Company A, Second Infantry, National Guard, Florida. 8 A. M.—Gates open. 8 to 9—Drill by Twenty-third Infantry. 10—And hourly thereafter—Exhibition of weather bureau. Earthquake recorder, Government Building A. 10:30—Guard mount, Twenty-third Infantry.

11—Preparation of large weather map from reports from all sections of the country, Government Building A. 1—Biographic and stereoscopic exhibition, scenes on Indian Reservation, with lecture, Interior Department, Government Building A. 2—Biographic exhibition and lecture, scenes in Yosemite Valley, California, Government Building A. 2:30—United States Life Saving Service drill at station. 3—Biographic exhibition and lecture, Yellowstone National Park, with lecture by E. C. Culver, Government Building A. 4—6—6—Organ recital, Mr. Price Music, Auditorium. 5—Dress parade. 6—Phinney's Band concert, Auditorium.

DENNIS MURRY ENTERS.

Noted Irish Athlete, Who Will Be Among Contestants July 4th. JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION GROUNDS, June 18.—The latest entry to be received for the all-round championship events of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held at the Jamestown Exposition July 4th, is that of Dennis Murry, of Dublin, Ireland.

Murry has for the past five years won the championship of Ireland for the 100-yards run, and in addition to this, has won the 280-yards championship in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908. He has recently shown good performance in both the broad jump and the hurdles, and is under the impression that he can give all other competitors a run for the points.

Nominate Officers.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION GROUNDS, June 18.—When the American Institute of Homeopathy was called to order this morning at the Inn, Exposition grounds, the following nominations for officers were posted: Royal S. Copeland, president, Arthur Mich. W. E. Kelly, Fulton Mo., first vice-president; J. Rickey Horner, Cleveland, Ohio, second vice-president; George T. Shown, Baltimore, Md., third vice-president; Frank Knox, Cleveland, Ohio, secretary; T. Franklin Smith, New York, treasurer; J. H. Ball, Bay City, Mich., registrar, and M. J. Chapman, Pittsburg, censor.

Drowned in James River.
HOWARDVILLE, Va., June 18.—A drowning accident occurred about 9:15 this morning, in which W. E. Marshall, foreman of the Roanoke Bridge Company, lost his life.

Mr. Marshall was in charge of the work on a bridge now being constructed. He was crossing the river in a boat in company with his assistant, William Martin, when the boat overturned. Marshall succeeded in reaching the shore, but Mr. Marshall went down before assistance could reach him. Mr. Marshall was a son of C. G. Marshall, of Mt. Jackson, Va., and was about thirty years of age.

Two More Blows.
Municipal socialism has suffered in the last two months against the wishes of two great city electorates—London and Chicago—and has run against still heavier obstacles in Ireland and Chicago in the matter of municipal practicality. A man cannot lift himself by his own bootstraps. New York Globe.

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LETTERS TO SHOW HAYWOOD HAD HAND

Prosecution Succeeds in Getting Important Evidence Before the Jury.

WIFE KEPT IN IGNORANCE

Proof Submitted to Show That Prisoner Participated in Plan To Deceive Mrs. Orchard.

BOISE, IDAHO, June 18.—The prosecution in the Steenberg murder trial offered one of its most important pieces of evidence against William D. Haywood to-day, when, recalling Orchard for redirect examination, it introduced four letters tending to show that Haywood, during the fall of 1905, was in the whereabouts of her husband.

Over a variety of protests from the defense, Orchard was allowed to testify that in the summer of 1905 Haywood told him that Mrs. Orchard was writing for information as to Orchard's whereabouts. Orchard swore that he wrote Mrs. Orchard a series of letters that were falsely dated and delivered to Mrs. Orchard by agents of the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard said that he first wrote two letters, dated San Francisco, and had them delivered through Paddy Mulliney, who represented the federation at Cripple Creek.

Orchard identified the two letters, and overruling all objections of the defense, Judge Wood admitted them. News of the explosion spread rapidly through the village of Pricburg, a mining hamlet just north of Scranton, and hundreds of wives, children and other relatives of those who are employed in the mine hurried to the breaker. So badly disfigured were the remains of those who were killed that identification at the time was impossible, and the widest excitement prevailed.

The three letters written by Orchard were admitted into evidence, and nothing bearing on the case or Orchard's testimony except reference to the arrangement which Orchard says he made with the federation officers for the care of his wife while he was absent.

The defense attacked the letters and Orchard's story about them when it got a chance to cross-examine the witness, but Orchard held to the story he told about them. The witness denied that he had made an arrangement for the delivery of the letters to Pinkerton agents; that the letters had only made their appearance since he left the stand last week, or that he had invented the story because his wife had Haywood's letter bearing his name. He swore positively that Haywood had agreed to write the Alaska letter, and that Pettibone and Meyer knew of the arrangement.

Unswayed, But by Pettibone. Besides the four San Francisco and Alaska letters, the defense produced the admission of a certified copy of an unsigned letter which Orchard got at Caldwell jail, and which Orchard swears was in the handwriting of Pettibone. The letter follows:

"Friend Tom: Your letter received. That was sent to the Jack December 21 for you. He should send it so that you ought to have it by this time. Will not write any more this time. Write me as soon as you get to your new field."

The letter was postmarked Denver, December 30, 1905, the day that Steenberg was killed, and it is said that the "Jack" mentioned was Simpson, and that the "that" referred to was \$100, which Orchard swore he asked Simpson to get for him when Simpson left Caldwell.

Counsel Was Provided.
The State developed its contention that, as tending to show a conspiracy and knowledge of the Steenberg crime, Orchard was, without any request from him, furnished with counsel within a few days after his arrest. The prosecution first showed that Orchard, after his arrest, sent no communication from Caldwell jail, and then produced the original of the following telegram:

"Spokane, Wash., Jan. 3, 1906. To T. Hogan, care Sheriff, Caldwell, Idaho."

"Attorney Fred Miller will start for Caldwell in morning."

"M. 59 Hyde Block."

The telegram was labeled as telephoned at 7:30 P. M., and that the words in the dispatch were charged to the account of Robertson, Miller & Rosenfeld.

The defense examined Orchard on this subject, and largely devoted itself to showing that the Western Federation of Miners always provide counsel for its members whenever and wherever they get into trouble.

Had Sold Mine Interest.
To combat the theory that Orchard killed Steenberg in revenge for his loss of a valuable interest in the Hercules mine, the State on redirect examination obtained from Orchard a declaration that he sold his interest in the Hercules in 1897, two years before the strike began and troops came. The defense attempted to modify that by getting the witness to admit that he had not sold his interest in the Hercules, but that he had pledged it and could have taken it back any time up to his

flight from North Idaho before the oncoming troops, but Orchard adhered to the statement that he had sold outright.

There was a long contest over an effort by the State to show that the confession of Steve Adams had been voluntary. It maintained that Adams had once discussed the matter freely with Attorneys Hawley and Horst, but that was about as far as it got, the court sustaining a series of objections from the defense.

His Denials Specific.
At the opening of the morning session, the defense asked Orchard a series of impeaching questions. They all dealt with conversation in which it was alleged Orchard had recited his private grudge against Frank Steenberg, and vowed that he would kill him if he hanged for it. Orchard denied every query, both specifically and generally.

E. D. Boyce, once president of the Western Federation of Miners, and now one of the owners of the rich Hercules mine, came after Orchard, and was still on the stand when the court rose for the day. He was called to identify the Miners' Magazine as the official organ of the federation, and to have it used for use, as evidence of a greater number of articles from the magazine.

SEVEN KILLED BY MINE EXPLOSIONS

Results from Ignition of Deadly Fire-Damp Accumulating After First Explosion.

SCRANTON, PA., June 18.—Seven men were killed outright and two others seriously injured in two explosions of mine gas in the Johnson No. 1 mine at Pricburg late to-day.

The first explosion was caused by the carelessness of a door-tender who, by leaving a door open, allowed gas to accumulate on the workings. One man was injured as a result of this explosion. The second explosion, which resulted in the death of seven men and the injury of another, resulted from the ignition of the deadly fire-damp which accumulated after the first explosion. Of the eight men who were working in the main gangway at the time of the second explosion, seven were killed instantly. The dead were: William Wisnor, Frank Burdock, Walter Kileavage, John Kileavage, John Dimon, Mike Shinski and one man whose name was so badly mangled it is impossible to identify the body.

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